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the brain and oblongata. 1. The intellectual tracts and centres which atrophy in case of a primary affection of the intellect. 2. Association tracts between the intellectual centres and the reflex arcs, *i. e.* the pyramidal tracts and the lemniscus. 3. The reflex arcs, a continuation of the centres in the cord, *i. e.* the primary centres of the nerves arising in the oblongata, and their connections with one another. The so-called secondary degeneration never passes from the psychical system (1) to the reflex system (3). In consequence of the lesion of one system, another centre of the same system atrophies only when there is connection through the axis cylinder prolongation. Within the same system the ganglion cells also atrophy. The author supports his views by evidence from embryology and comparative anatomy.

Ueber die Schwankungen in der Entwicklung der Gehirngefäße und deren Bedeutung in physiologischer und pathogenetischer Hinsicht.
L. LOEWENFELD. Arch. f. Psychiatrie und Nervenkr. XVIII, 3, S. 819.

Neither the weight of the brain nor the convoluting of its surface is to be considered as reliable expressions of intellectual development, for they are modified by the length and weight of the body and the thickness of the cortex. To these L. adds another factor, namely, the blood supply considered as the index of the nutrition of the brain. L. compared the section of the basilar carotids and vertebrales, the weight of the brain and the section of the aorta on 200 brains. On the 122 brains which had normal vessels it was plain that within the limits of health there was considerable variation in the section of the basilar vessels, the relative diameter of blood-vessel for each 100 grm. of brain varying between 0.175 and 0.315 cm. The average size of the vessels increases somewhat with age. Between the section of the aorta and that of the basilar vessels there is no constant relation. The capability of continuous exertion and the development of talent depends not only on the other acknowledged factors, but also on the development of the blood-vessels of the brain. It may be added that the carotids were found 12 times alike, and 31 times with the right, 49 times with the left, the larger.

Clinical Lecture on Paralysis of the Fifth Cranial Nerve. D. FERRIER.
The Lancet, 1888, No. 3358, p. 1; Gaz. Med. de Paris, 1888, No. 4, p. 37.

The case discussed was an isolated total paralysis of the fifth, on the right side, resulting from an injury to the head. The innervation of the palate remained intact, so that the view of Vulpian, and Beevor and Horsley, that the azygos uvulae and tensor palati have no connection with the fifth, demonstrated on animals, is found true for man. The absence of hyperacusis for high tones, as well as the absence of a subjective sensation of buzzing in the ear, is taken by F. as an indication that the tympanum is not innervated by the fifth. The ophthalmia on the same side F. holds to be neuro-paralytic, considering that it is caused by the inflammatory excitation of nerve fibres which are not specifically different from motor, secretory and sensory fibres, and not by separation from a trophic centre. On the two anterior thirds of the tongue the sense of taste